Nippon Times

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Convocation of Diet Ordered by Rescript

Privy Seal Office to Be Abolished This Week as Final Decision Made by Cabinet

The following Imperial Rescript concerning the convocation of the 89th extraordinary Diet session scheduled to be called on November 26 was issued as an addition to the Official Gazette for November 17.

"According to Articles 7 and 43 of the Imperial Constitution, We order the calling of the Imperial Diet in Tokyo on November 26 of this year for a session lasting for 18 days.

The Imperial sign manual and Imperial seal. November 17 in the 20th year of Showa.

State Ministers (counter-signed).

To Ask Imperial Sanction

The Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal will be abolished during this week as the Government has now completed all the necessary procedures for its abolition, according to Jiji.

Complete agreement was reached among Cabinet Ministers on this matter Friday evening, and both the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the Imperial Household Ministry were immediately informed.

Final decision on the abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was taken at a Cabinet meeting on Saturday and Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara is expected to report to the Throne on the Cabinet's decision and to ask for an Imperial sanction early this week.

Jiji also revealed that the impending abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal will be followed by some drastic reorganization of the whole setup of the Imperial Household Ministry.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a draft revised Election Law will be taken up for deliberation at a plenary session of the Privy Council next Monday. The draft law is slated to be introduced by the Government before the forthcoming 89th extraordinary Diet session, scheduled to get under way on November 26.

The revised Election Law had been drafted by the Home Office and the Privy Council is said to have received completed its preliminary deliberations of the bill.

FRANCE, U.S. START TALKS

Problem Refers to Non-German Control of Ruhr, Rhineland

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—The United States and France have begun talks here on the most critical issue now blocking effective Allied administration of Germany-France's proposal for non-German control of the Rhur and Rhineland.

This became known amid strong indications that President Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes are about ready to undertake a sweeping review of the American administration in Germany.

Their objective will be to try to work out some means of preventing explosive conditions in the Reich from worsening as winter begins.

EMBASSY ARCHIVES TAKEN

Nippon Documents in Buenos Aires Given to U.S., Britain

Kyodo

BUENOS AIRES (AP), November 15.—A New York Times dispatch reported today that representatives of the Embassies of the United States and Britain took possession of the Japanese Embassy archives in Buenos Aires yesterday. The archives were surrendered by the Swiss Legation in compliance with instructions from the Japanese Government acting on orders from General Douglas MacArthur.

Switzerland has been the protecting Power of Japanese interests in Argentine since that country severed its relations with Japan two years ago. The Times said that since Russia and China are not represented diplomatically in Argentine, the archives were taken over by the United States and Britain.

Boxer Held As Collaborator

Kyodo

SHANGHAI (AP), November 16.—An Army announcement today said that American intelligence officers have arrested Paul Lojinkoff, one-time lightweight boxing champion in China, for investigation of alleged war criminal activities. The Army said Lojinkoff began working for the Japanese in 1937 and was an informer of the Japanese gendarmerie during the occupation of Shanghai.

P.I. Independence Certain on July 4, 1946, States President Osmena, En Route Home

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (UP), November 16.—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines, in an exclusive UP interview prior to his departure for Manila, said with most confidence that independence will be effective on July 4, 1946, notwithstanding some current agitation here for a later date and revealed the plan whereby the late President Manuel Quezon's remains which is presently in a vault in Arlington will eventually be taken to Manila for internment when more normal communications situation in the Philippines will enable a nation-wide attendance at the ceremonies.

President Osmena said, "Before independence, the most urgent problem is rehabilitation of the islands to enable us to stand on our own feet. For this purpose President Truman has taken some steps and bills are pending on Congress. I am hopeful these will be passed."

The Philippine President said that he had talked with numerous businessmen in New York and "told them we will welcome American capital in the Philippines. It is a good place for investments in industrial and commercial fields."

Draft Plan Is Bared On New ¥ Currency

tBank Funds to Be Blocked For Fixed Period—Exchange at Par

The projected issuance of the new Yen currency to replace Yen notes now in circulation has as its primary objective the facilitating of levying the proposed property and other new taxes in order to size up the exact amount of currency now in the possession of the general public, well-informed sources close to the Finance Ministry revealed to the Jiji on Saturday.

It had been learned earlier the same day that the Postwar Currency Problems Committee of the Finance Ministry had drawn up a post-war currency program, including the issuance of the new Yen currency, and also that the Government is expected to take action next week on the basis of the draft program.

Salient points of the program, are as follows:

1. Deposit and other bank accounts will be blocked for a certain period in order to facilitate the checking up of the amount of Yen currency in circulation among the people.

2. The new Yen note will be exchanged at par for the Yen note now in circulation.

3. All banking institutions are requested to put into deposits account all new Yen currency exchanged for the old Yen notes and to register the amounts.

4. All the old Yen notes that have not been exchanged for the new Yen currency and not accordingly registered within a certain time limit will be invalidated.

5. The blocked deposit accounts for the exchanged new Yen currency will bear no interest. The period during which the deposits accounts are to be blocked will be as brief as possible and, upon the expiration of the time-limit in which the exchange should be completed, the accounts will be immediately freed.

BACKS EMPEROR SYSTEM

Executive Committee of Social Democrats Reach Decision Saturday

The Social Democratic Party of Japan, will support the Emperor system as part of the Government in the present stage, according to Jiji which reported that the policy was decided upon at a meeting of the standing central executive committee held Saturday, with 10 out of 13 members in attendance.

At the same time, the meeting decided to conform to the people's decision if and when a plebiscite was held to decide the issue of the Emperor system.

The committee clarified the point in compliance with a request from Hyo Hara, a committee member charged with the drawing up of a draft plan for Constitutional reforms. In the opinion of the committee, the new Constitution should place the sovereignty with the State instead of with either the Emperor or the people, who should jointly share the responsibility of government. The committee desires to give more power to the Diet than to the Emperor, but decision on this point will be taken in the light of future political developments.

General Blamey to Retire

Kyodo

MELBOURNE (AP), November 15.—General Sir Thomas Balmey, Australian Commander-in-Chief, will retire on December 1, Army Minister Francis Forde announced today Lieutenant General V. A. T. Sturdee will become acting commander and Sir Thomas will reenter business.

Seeks More UNRRA Funds

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—The President asked Congress on Tuesday for a second authorization of $1,350,000,000 for the UNRRA saying that it was needed for China, Korea, Formosa Italy, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece, Albania and two Soviet republics.

Trial of Yamashita Enters Final Phase

Adm. Okochi Takes Stand—Nisei GI Testifies Against The General

Kyodo

MANILA (AP), November 16.—The prosecution's war crimes case against General Tomoyuki Yamashita entered its final phase today with a Japanese admiral on the stand.

The question of whether the Philippines Supreme Court order can be allowed to halt the trial was referred to General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo.

Lieutenant General William D. Styer, commander of the army forces in the Western Pacific, continued to ignore the commonwealth order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued in Yamashita's behalf which in effect would take the case from the military commission now hearing it.

Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi, commander of the Japanese naval forces in the southwest Pacific a year ago, testified that the Japanese army and not the navy issued the tactical orders in Manila.

Nisei GI Testifies

Kyodo

MANILA (USIS), November 16.—Hawaiian-born American of Japanese descent, Master Sergeant Richard Sakakida, who was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor and later forced to serve as civilian interpreter in the Japanese army headquarters at Baguio, appeared as prosecution witness at the war crimes trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita yesterday and testified that the Japanese executed 1,800 persons including seven Americans in Manila's North Cemetery last December.

Sakakida said that 2,000 men and women were brought before the Japanese military tribunal on charges of guerrilla activity. He added that the trial consisted solely of readng of accusations and that the Japanese refused the prisoners counsel or witnesses and they could not appeal. Eighteen-hundred of the group were forced to sign the charge and were led to execution. The fate of the other 200 was not known.

Meanwhile, army authorities were considering the action of the defense in filing a writ of habeas corpus plea with the Philippine Supreme Court disputing the United States army's jurisdiction over the case. The prosecution officers trying Yamashita have claimed that no civil court has the right to interfere with the trial.

JOSEPH KRAMER CONVICTED

'Beast of Belsen' and 29 Others Found Guilty of Atrocities

Kyodo

LUENBERG, (AP) November 16. The British military court today convicted Joseph Kramer, called the "Beast of Belsen", and 29 of his specialists in human misery of committing atrocities at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps. The court acquitted 14, including five women, while the convicted included 16 women.

The convicted sullenly awaited sentences of death or imprisonment to be announced Saturday.

Major defendants convicted were Kramer, 29 years old; Irma Grose, 22, and Dr. Fritz Klein, who picked victims for the Oswiecim gas chamber.

New Hungarian Government

Kyodo

BUDAPEST, (AP) November 16.—The new coalition government assumed office today under Premier Zoltan Tildy, leader of the Small Holders party.

Two New Elements Found

Kyodo

CHICAGO, (AP) November 17.—Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg yesterday announced the discovery of two new elements—95 and 96. The elements were unnamed. The University of California scientist was the co-discoverer of element 94—plutonium—which is used in atomic bomb manufacture.

Directive for Japan Informally Indorsed

Far Eastern Advisory Commission Expected to Give Formal Approval Soon

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 17.—Thomas Blake, press spokesman for the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, announced that the Commission yesterday gave informal approval to the basic political policies of the United States directive being followed by General MacArthur in control of Japan. Formal approval was postponed however, probably until the 23rd, to allow the incorporation of minor changes in the report of the committee which reviewed general and political aspects of the United States directive to General MacArthur.

The committee which made the review is comprised of representatives of the 10 nations on the Commission and is headed by Herbert V. Evatt of Australia.

Spokesman Blake said the report of Evatt's committee represented unanimous opinion of the members and there had been no major exceptions to the action taken under the United States directive.

The committee will review the economic aspects of the directive and submit a report to the Commission on November 20.

The Commission, yesterday, also discussed the possibility of visiting Tokyo and will probably vote on the question on Friday.

Soviet Again Invited

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission announced on November 16 that it had again proposed to the Soviet that it participate in the Commission, says a New Dehli broadcast, according to Tokyo Shimbun.

The Commission also made it known that if the final decision of General MacArthur in case of any difference among the four nations forming the Joint Control Commission is recognized, the United States is prepared to agree to any compromise.

Immediate Conference With British and Soviet Asked on Atom Control

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 16.—British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King paid farewell visits to President Truman today and prepared to leave for Ottawa tonight. Meanwhile, a day after the three leaders issued the declaration on the control of atomic energy, a group which said it represented 90 per cent of the scientists who developed the atomic bomb sent a resolution to President Truman. The scientists urged the President to call an immediate conference with Britain and the Soviet Union to discuss the "joint approach by these three nations" to the question of international atomic control and development and to the problem of world peace.

TO END CONSCRIPTION LAW

Imperial Rescript Abrogating Ruling Announced Saturday

The Government on Saturday announced the issuance of an Imperial rescript for the abolition of the Conscription Law and the regulations for its enforcement, Kyodo reports.

The 3,000,000 Japanese servicemen overseas, however, are still subject to the old law, the news agency stated. It was also revealed that the Government will continue relief for servicemen and civilians in military service, the protection of wounded heroes, payment of pensions and other related matters even after the abrogation of the Conscription Law.

U.S. Warns Bulgaria

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 16.—The United States today again warned the Bulgarian government against its reported oppressive political practices. The State Department said that "important democratic elements" were excluded from Sunday's elections. "There are indications that free expression of popular will is being further restricted by threats, coercion and later reprisals," the State Department said.

Umezu to Head Shrine Fete

General Yoshijiro Umezu, former Chief of the Army General Staff who signed the surrender document on board the U.S. battleship, Missouri, on September 2, has been named chairman of the extraordinary grand enshrinement ceremony at the Yasukuni Shrine to be held for three days starting today, it was **anounced, Saturday.**

Appropriate Action Ordered by Wedemeyer As Marines Made Target of Gunfire in China

Kyodo

SHANGHAI (USIS), November 16.—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the U.S. forces in China announced today that he had authorized the United States commanders in North China "to take appropriate action" to halt the firing on United States Marines guarding coal trains between Chinwangtao and Tangshan in Hopeh Province.

General Wedemeyer said that he had informed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Chou En-lai of his action.

The General's order said: "If American lives are endangered by small arms fired from villages near Wanshien as indicated in your radio (message) it is desired that you inform the military leader or responsible authority in that village in writing both via a carefully selected emissary and via dropped leaflets that fire from that particular village is endangering American lives and that such firing must be stopped.

"After your warnings have been received and understood, should firing that jeopardizes American lives continue, you are authorized to take appropriate action.

"Your warning and action should include necessary measures to insure the safety of innocent persons."

Byrnes Denies Atom As Threat to Nations

Declares Anglo-U.S. Control Is First Step to Avoid World Arms Race

Kyodo

CHARLESTON (AP), November 16.—Secretary of State James Byrnes today declared that the Anglo-American atomic control program is the first step "in the effort to rescue the world from a desperate armament race." Mr. Byrnes predicted that the proposed United Nations atomic energy commission could be established within 60 days.

He denied any suggestion that an attempt was being made to use the atomic bomb as a diplomatic or military threat against any nation."

In a national broadcast tonight Secretary Byrnes summed up the program announced by President Truman and Prime Ministers Clement Attlee and Mackenzie King saying, "It is our purpose and grave duty to act in our relations with other nations with boldness and generosity that the atomic age demands of us..... We must act. But we will act in a manner that will not undermine our safety or the safety of the world."

He said that he had sent an offer to exchange basic scientific information and plans for the commission to the members of the United Nations organization and "we look forward to their cooperation."

PALESTINE AREA QUIET

No Further Violence; Tel Aviv Affair Called Shoddy Episode

Kyodo

JERUSALEM (USIS), November 16.—No further violence was reported in Palestine today. Chairman of the Jewish National Council attributed the riots in Tel Aviv on November 14 and 15 to "irresponsible youths" whose action was "highly detrimental to the Jewish cause."

The pro-Zionist newspaper Palestine Post added that all responsible Jews strongly disapproved the Tel Aviv demonstrations which the paper described as a "shoddy episode."

Meanwhile, British authorities issued a new military decree aimed at blocking the entrance of illegal Jewish immigrants into Palestine.

SET FOR WAR CRIME TRIAL

10 Japanese in Kwajalein Face Atrocity Charges

Kyodo

PEARL HARBOR (AP), November 16.—Ten Japanese army and navy officers will be tried at Kwajalein next week on charges of torturing and beheading five United States army fliers.

The defendants include Colonel Chisoto Oishi, Major O. Nakao, Major Chojiro Takarada, Captains Manakai and Abe, First Lieutenants Yasuyoshi Kadoia, Yoshio Mori, Navy Lieutenant Kiyoshi Fuota, Ensign Motomura, Ensign Yutaka Tanaka, Warrant Officer Tatsuichi Manako.

U.S. Carriers Loading GI's

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 16.—Ten aircraft carriers with a capacity of over 30,000 are en route or sailing shortly to load high point servicemen at forward areas for return to the United States, the U.S. navy announced today. The carriers Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga with a combined capacity of 8,000, are expected to arrive from the Philippines November 10 and 20 respectively.

Nobel Prizes Awarded

Kyodo

STOCKHOLM (AP), November 16.—The 1945 Nobel prize for literature was awarded to Lodoy y Alcaya of Chile who writes lyric poetry under the name of Gabriel la Mistral. Other Nobel prize winners were Prof. Otts Hahn, German authority on radioactivity and the atom, who won the 1944 award for chemistry and Gturi Wirtanen, Finnish chemist, **who won the 1945 chemistry award.**

Talks to End Strife Arranged at Batavia

Van Mook, Indonesian Leaders Scheduled to Meet For Negotiations

Kyodo

BATAVIA, November 17.—Arrangements have been made for the leaders of the Indonesian Republic to meet Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, tonight in an attempt to end further hostilities in Java. The coming talk will be supervized by the commander of the allied forces in Java.

The Dutch side has declared that if the conference is successful it will be possible to prevent economic disorder in Java.

At the conference the Government of the Indonesian Republic is expected to be represented by the Premier and the Propaganda Minister.

In this connection a report said that the Indonesian forces were being pressed by the British in the Soerabaya area.

Indonesians Accept Bid

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 16.—The Indonesian Nationalist Cabinet today informally made it clear that it will accept the call issued yesterday by Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor of the Netherlands East Indies, for an informal discussions to save Indonesian from further bloodshed and threatened famine.

The quarters concerned are optimistic as to the probability of early realization of the proposed talks for the following three reasons: (1) Acting Governor Van Mook has been given considerable power by the home government, (2) the new Netherlands Indies Cabinet is largely made up of friends of the acting governor. Particularly, three of them were officials under him while he was in the last Netehrlands Indies Government as Minister of Economy, (3) on the part of the Nationalist Cabinet, it is agreeable to the proposal to save the Indonesians from further bloodshed and threatened famine as provided in the acting governor's call.

According to investigations made by the Indonesian Cabinet, 2,000,000 people in western Java are facing starvation due to suspension of the transportation of food supplies. The Indonesian Cabinet, as a result, has recognized the necessity of cooperation betwen the Dutch and the Indonesians to overcome the critical situation. Premier Sjahrir said, "I am expecting the arrival within tomorrow of the Cabinet ministers for the proposed talk."

Bulgaria Holds Elections

The general elections in Bulgaria will be held on Friday and the only candidates will be those put forward by the present coalition government, according to a Bucharest report.

Nisei Acceptable by Navy

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) November 18.—The navy, last week, said that it was accepting enlistments of citizens of Japanese descent, ending a policy set early in the war.

7 Pro-Japanese Executed

Kyodo

NEW DELHI, (AP) November 16.—Indian Army headquarters announced today that seven members of the pro-Japanese Indian national army were executed after trial. Headquarters denied reports that large numbers were sentenced today. It said many Nationalist soldiers were released.

Spurned Churchill's Appeal

Kyodo

HELSINKI, (AP) November 17.—It was disclosed at the war crimes trial of eight former Finnish leaders that Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim rejected Winston Churchill's appeal in November, 1941, that Finland quit the war. Mannerheim, who at present is in Portugal, made the rejection for "military reasons."

Nationalist Troops Pierce Great Wall

Entry Into Manchuria Meets Only Light Opposition as Reds Withdraw

Kyodo

CHINWANGTAO (AP), November 17.—Nationalist army headquarters announced yesterday that the Chinese Nationalist troops had punched through the Great Wall of China into Manchuria.

This first penetration followed the withdrawal of the Communist Eighth Route Army forces from Shanhaikwan, coastal terminus of the wall.

The entry was reportedly achieved with only light skirmishing. There was no heavy fighting at any time.

The announcement telling of the abrupt end of the armed stalemate along the Great Wall came three days after it was reported in Chungking that Shanghaikwan had fallen to the Nationalists. Actually at that time the Communists had pushed down from the gate city and reached within seven miles of the Nationalist headquarters in Chinwangtao, the announcement said, explaining the maneuver which threatened the Communists rear and effected the advance.

Kweisui and Paotao Attached

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, (UP) November 17.—With fresh reinforcements, some 60,000 Chinese Communist troops are surrounding Kweisui and 2,000 more beseiging the village of Paotao, the 12th War Zone headquarters in Yunnan announced. However, both towns are still in the hands of the Nationalists, the announcement said.

Neutrals, meanwhile, reported that the Communist forces now occupy the area north of the Great Wall and east of the Yellow River bend and all of Inner Mongolia, except the above two towns.

Prince Kaya To Hold Two High Court Posts

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya has been appointed Chief Ritualist and concurrently Director of the Imperial Poetry Bureau to succeed the late Prince Kinteru Sanjo.

The ceremony of installation was held in the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. on November 17, after Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata reported to the Throne that His Imperial Highness, recently discharged from military service, had agreed to fill the posts.

His Imperial Highness' appointment, according to Kyodo, points to the probability that as they have been relieved of military duties the Imperial Princes will be given civil posts.

The other Imperial Prince holding a civil post at present is His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, temporary Lord Custodian of the Grand Shrines of Ise. His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni held the civil post of Prime Minister following the termination of the war.

NEW MINISTRY TO OPEN

First Demobilization Ministry Due December 1—Navy Opposed to Plan

The First Demobilization Ministry will be opened on December 1, and preparations are now being made for its operation.

The new Ministry will have a Minister and a Vice Minister, and will be divided into four bureaus of General Affairs, Operating Affairs, Accounting and Legal. Under the supervision of the Vice Minister there will be organized the Documents Section, the Reference Section, the Translation Section, the Medical Section, the Historical Section and the War Prisoners' Affairs Investigation Section.

The Ministry will have 15 officials of the Chokunin rank, 348 of the Kotokan rank, and 363 of the Hannin rank, or a total of 726 officials. When the officials of local demobilization offices are included the total will number 14,738.

Austria to Submit Claim

Kyodo

VIENNA (AP), November 15.—The New York Herald Tribune correspondent Seymour Friedin reported that the Austrian Government would submit a $7,000,000,000 claim for war damages against Germany.

Matsumura For Niigata

Kenzo Matsumura, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, will leave Ueno Station for Niigata at 9:30 p.m., Saturday in order to inspect the agrarian communities in Niigata Prefecture. He is expected to return here on Monday.

Directives of the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers

The following is a continuation of the full texts of the Directives to the Japanese Government issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers which are reprinted herewith for the convenience of our readers and to meet the ever-increasing demands for back numbers of the Nippon Times carrying such directives. Later directives will be published in next Monday's issue of the paper.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 6, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Japanese Participation in Air-Sea Rescue Operations.

1. In order to provide for the participation by Japanese surface craft in operations designed to rescue aviators forced down in Japanese waters, it is desired that you issue appropriate instructions to accomplish the following:

a. Crews of all Japanese vessels will be on the alert for airmen known or believed to be forced down in Japanese waters. If the vessel is in a position to effect rescue of airmen in distress, it will proceed without delay to the scene of the accident and conduct rescue operations. All personnel rescued will be cared for in the best possible manner until they are returned to a unit of the Allied Occupation Forces.

b. Detailed radio reports concerning rescue of airmen forced down at sea will be transmitted without delay to the Japanese Naval Radio Station in Tokyo, or to its successor agencies following the inactivation of the Imperial Japanese Navy Department. Insofar as its functioning for this purpose is concerned, this station will hereinafter be referred to as the "Rescue Communications Center." Suitable instructions will be issued by you to cause such reports to be assigned the highest priority classification, and to be transmitted either directly to the Rescue Communications Center or via the minimum practicable number of intermediate point-to-point stations; it is intended that this will be accomplished within the capabilities of existing communications facilities through the use of special procedures and channels to be designated by you and subject to the approval of the Civil Communications Section of this Headquarters.

c. When a vessel not equipped with radio transmitting apparatus effects the rescue of uninjured airmen in distress it will proceed according to the best judgment of the Master of the vessel. Personnel requiring medical attention exceeding the facilities of the rescuing vessel, will be delivered to the nearest port possessing suitable facilities for the proper care of the personnel involved. Upon delivering any rescued personnel to a port, the Master of the vessel will promptly report all particulars, through shore-based communications facilities, to the Rescue Communications Center.

d. The Rescue Communications Center will telephone to Advance Echelon, Far East Asia Forces all reports and information received pertaining to the rescue of airmen, or aircraft in distress.

e. The Rescue Communications Center will broadcast information received from Far East Air Forces that pertains to aircraft known or believed to be lost in Japanese waters. These broadcasts will be scheduled at least six times during the hours of daylight, selected so as to be well distributed throughout the day. The time scheduled and frequency channels for these broadcasts will be as designated by you subject to approval by the Civil Communications Section of this Headquarters. You will require all Japanese vessels, and the shore stations with which they communicate, to listen in on these broadcasts, and any vessel in a position to effect the rescue of airmen in distress will proceed without delay to the area indicated and conduct rescue operations.

f. The above prescribed broadcast will be supplemented by any other methods of communication between the Rescue Communications Center and ships in Japanese waters that can be arranged within the capabilities of existing communications facilities. These supplementry methods will be employed in cases where excessive delay would be involved in waiting till the next regularly scheduled broadcast period for the transmission of distress traffic.

g. Any Japanese vessel in a position to initiate rescue operations in response to appeals made by either of the methods outlined in e and f above, will immediately transmit to the Rescue Communications Center a report of its position and intentions with respect to conduct of rescue operations.

2. All special communications arrangements will be submitted to the Civil Communications Section of this Headquarters for consideration, and coordinated with Advance Echelon, Far East Air Forces.

3. For your information, it is estimated that the foregoing procedure may be required for the rescue of aircraft lost in Japanese waters approximately once or twice a month, depending upon the weather.

4. Direct communication between Advance Echelon, Far East Air Forces, and the Imperial Japanese Navy Department (or the successor agency which will assume the function of operating the present Naval Radio Station in Tokyo) is hereby authorized on matters specifically relating to the establishment and operation of the rescue procedure prescribed herein.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 6, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request for printing press now located at a Japanese naval arsenal.

1. Enclosed letter from Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa is forwarded for necessary action by the Imperial Japanese Government.

2. Your attention is directed to paragraph 3, memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 402.5 (September 24, 1945) GD, subject: "Materials, supplies and equipment received or to be received from the Japanese armed forces," dated September 24, 1945, which designates the Japanese Home Ministry is the official agency to receive and account for all such materials.

3. The subject application should be directed to the Home Ministry, which should then take the matter up with the U.S. 8th Army.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 8, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Information from private insurance companies.

1. It is desired that all life and non-life insurance companies, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, transmit the following information to this headquarters:

a. Name of company.
b. Address of home office.
c. Nature of business (Fire, life, marine, etc.).
d. Bonds, stocks, debentures or other securities owned by company classified in groups indicating:
(1) Description or security.
(2) Amount owned (book and par value).
(3) Rate of interest.
(4) Date of maturity.
(5) If guaranteed by the Imperial Japanese Government, so state.

2. It is expected information submitted will be as of March 31, 1945, or subsequent thereto.

3. Acknowledgment of this memorandum is directed.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 9, 1945
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Sale or charter of Japanese merchant vessels.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the necessary measures to prevent the transfer of any legal interest in the title to, or change in the charter status of Japanese merchant vessels over 100 gross tons without the prior express approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 9. 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Release of property of Italian Embassy (S-5).

1. Reference is made to the ordinance of the Ministry of Finance for the preservation of the property of the specified Powers (CLOM 49).

2. It is directed that you release from the terms of the ordinance two used service cars which the Embassy of the Royal Italian Government desires to sell.

3. It is further directed that the proceeds of this sale be placed in an account for the official funds of the Embassy.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 10, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request for watch-making equipment by Katsura Kenkyusho Ltd.

1. Enclosed letter from Mr. Y. Katsura is forwarded for necessary action by the Imperial Japanese Government.

2. Your attention is directed to Par. 3, memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 402.5 (September 24, 1945) GD, subject: "Materials, supplies and equipment received or to be received from the Japanese armed forces, dated September 24, 1945, which designates the Japanese Home Ministry as the official agency to receive and account for all such materials."

3. The subject application should be directed to the Home Ministry, which should take the matter up with the 8th U.S. Army.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 10, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Provision of coal at Kyushu ports for British Government.

1. It is directed that necessary action be taken at once to institute measures that will insure monthy delivery to British controlled ships at Kyushu ports of 18,000 tons of coal. Coal will be consigned to Commander-in-Chief, British Crown Colony of Hongkong.

2. The initial delivery will be made alongside the S.S. "Fort Buffalo," approximately 8,000 tons, which is now at Sasebo to accept delivery.

3. You will maintain an accurate account of the deliveries of coal to the British under this order and will advise this headquarters as soon as practicable after each delivery of the quantity lifted. Quantitative receipts should be obtained for each delivery from the Master of the ship, the original being retained in your records and a copy attached to your report made to this headquarters.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 11, 1945.
TO: Central Liaison Office.
FROM: A.C. of S., G-2.

The Joint Atomic Bomb Commission is conducting investigations in Hiroshima and one section of this commission is composed of representatives of the Japanese Government. Approximately sixty Japanese doctors and students are now engaged in this work in Hiroshima. It is expected that this investigation will be completed on or about December 1, 1945.

It is requested that the Japanese Government instruct the Hiroshima office of the Central Liaison Office to provide adequate rations for the above mentioned sixty doctors and students until the completion of this project.

The exact number of names of personnel can be obtained by the Hiroshima branch of the Central Liaison Office from Colonel Verne Mason, who is in charge of the Joint Atomic Bomb Commission in Hiroshima.

It is requested that this office be advised when necessary action has been taken to fulfil this request.

FOR THE A.C. OF S., G2:
F.P. MUNSON,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
G-2 GHQ, SCAP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 11, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR. IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Repatriation of Chinese and Korean nationals.

1. Transmitted herewith for your information are lists of Chinese and Korean nationals located in the vicinity of Utsunomiya, whom the Commanding General, Eighth Army has recommended for repatriation at an early date.

2. It is desired that you return this personnel to their respective countries in accordance with the provisions of memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.5 (November 1, 1945) GC dated November 1, 1945, subject "Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan." No special priority should be given this group.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 10, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Marunouchi Hotel, Tokyo.

It is desired that a report be submitted without delay to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning the use of the Marunouchi Hotel, Tokyo. The report is to include the names and reasons for residence in Tokyo of the guests of the hotel for the past thirty days and will indicate which guests are permanent.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 11, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH. Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of motor pool area.

1. It is directed that the open area adjacent to the N.Y.K. building in Tokyo, as indicated on the inclosed sketch, be made available for occupancy by 1200, November 16, 1945, by an agency of General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. It is desired that the debris presently on the area be removed and that the area be prepared for use as a motor pool in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Engineer, this headquarters.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 11, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH. Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Transfer of funds.

1. It is directed that the Bank of Japan in Tokyo transfer the following funds from the account of Lieutenant Freeman, Finance Department, this headquarters, to the officer listed below and at the place indicated.

William Farwick, Lieutenant Colonel, FD., 15,000,000 yen at the Yokohama Specie Bank, Fukuoka.

2. It is directed that acknowledgment of receipt of this communication and notification of completion of the transaction be forwarded to this headquarters without delay.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
E.D. LAW, JR.,
Major, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 12, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Apprehension of suspected war criminals.

1. By direction of the Allied Powers, the following instructions are given the Imperial Japanese Government for prompt compliance.

a. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated November 6, 1945, file and subject as above, wherein the Imperial Japanese Government is directed to deliver those apprehended to the Commanding General, XI Corps at XI Corps Stockade Number 2 (Omori Prison) Yokohama, is hereby amended, and all suspected war criminals listed therein will, upon apprehension, be delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp).

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 11, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Evacuation from Korea.

The evacuation of Lieutenant General Yoshio Kozuki and the remainder of Headquarters, Seventeenth Area, totalling about 230 individuals, is to be accomplished on or about 21 November, 1945 from Fusan. Southern Korea will then be cleared of Japanese naval and military personnel except for approximately 2,650 kept at Fusan for assistance in processing civilian personnel.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 12, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Release of property of certain German nationals.

1. Reference is made to CLO memorandum No. 395, subject: "RE AG 091.112 (September 13, 1945)" MG, with attached application.

2. Reference is also made to memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 091 (October 24, 1945) ESS-FI, subject: "Application of German nationals for release of property and other assets."

3. It is directed that the information specifies in memorandum referred to in Paragraph 2 be furnished with respect to each application in memorandum referred to in Paragraph 1.

4. It is further directed that no further applications for the release of property from the terms of the ordinances of the Ministry of Finance on the preservation of the property of the specified powers, be forwarded this headquarters unless accompanied by the information specified in memorandum referred to in Paragraph 2.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 12, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR. IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Transfer of funds.

1. Reference is made to memorandum dated September 25, 1945 addressed to the Imperial Japanese Government through the Central Liaison Office at Tokyo in which it was directed that the Bank of Japan transfer 1,000,000 yen from the account of Lieutenant Colonel Maurice Edelman, Finance Department, this headquarters, to Ensign David H. Weavel, U.S.N. at Sasebo

2. This credit will not be used and it is therefore desired that the Bank of Japan be directed to transfer the funds mentioned above to the account of First Lieutenant Charles Y. Freeman.

3. It is directed that acknowledgment of receipt of this communication and notification of completion of the transaction be forwarded to this headquarters without delay.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 13, 1945.
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Shipment of winter clothing and equipment to the Philippines for use by repatriates returning to Japan in shipping provided by the Allied Powers.

1. In addition to the winter clothing and equipment being provided for use by Japanese repatriates returning from the Philippines in Japanese shipping as required by memorandum, this headquarters, file AG 370.05 (October 15, 1945) GC, subject: "Reception centers in Japan for processing repatriates," dated October 15, 1945, it is desired that winter clothing and equipment be provided for repatriates being returned from the Philippines to Japan in shipping provided by the Allied Powers.

2. It is therefore directed that you arrange to ship to Manila for the Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces, Western Pacific, sufficient winter clothing and equipment to provide for 25,000 repatriates on the return trip to Japan in Allied shipping. This clothing and equipment is to be moved in Japanese shipping scheduled to sail to the Philippines and is to arrive at Manila by December 1, 1945 or as soon thereafter as practicable.

3. When the above equipment has been assembled and is ready for shipment this headquarters will be informed of the name of the ship and estimated time of arrival at Manila.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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Gov't Maps Out Plans To Boost Rail Traffic

Transport Ministry Projects Electrification and Standard Gauge on Lines

The construction of the standard gauge trunk lines connecting principle cities of the country, in addition to the present narrow gauge lines, and the electrification of the entire railway system are the two main projects planned by the Transportation Ministry for improving the transportation facility of the country.

Construction of the proposed standard gauge trunk lines will be commenced before 1955, and those running in parallel with the present Tokaido and Sanyo lines will be the the first to be undertaken, followed by lines from Tokyo to Aomori and from Nagasaki to Kagoshima.

Prior to the construction of the standard gauge trunk lines, the Transportation Ministry proposes to undertake the speedy electrification of all lines from Tokyo to north Kyushu.

Within three or four years, the Ministry expects the electrification of the lines between Tokyo and Himeiji at least.

The lines proposed for the first stage of this plan which is expected to be completed between 1946 and 1950 are the Ueno-Takasaki line, 100 kilometers; Takasaki-Nagaoka, 124 kms; Matsudo-Abiko, 15 kms; Yamate freight line, 26 kms; Numazu-Hamamatsu, 130 kms; Hamamatsu-Maibara, 188 kms; Maibara-Fukui, 110 kms; Kofu-Shiojiri, 104 kms; Omiya-Fukushima, 242 kms; Himeji-Okayama, 88 kms; Okayama-Itozaki, 807 kms; Itozaki-Hanyu, 273 kms;—a total of 17,017 kilometers. The plan requires an outlay of ¥355,320,000.

The second stage to be undertaken after 1950 is expected to boost the total cost of the electrification project to ¥975,820,000.

To estabiish high-speed systems around Tokyo, the Ministry intends to have the Tokyo Rapid Transit Company (subway) open a new line running from Shinjuku to Ikebukuro via Akasaka Mitsuke-Hibiya-Marunouchi-Kanda. More branch lines will be constructed between Tokyo and Shinagawa, Tokyo and Tabata, Nakano and Mitaka, Ryogoku and Funabashi, and Ueno and Abiko.

65,000 Vehicles by 1947

To improve the present crippled transportation facilities of the nation, the Transportation Ministry has made plans to obtain 65,000 trucks and buses within the next two years, it is learned.

The Ministry calculates on 55,569 trucks, 13,109 buses adn 11,406 passenger cars by April, 1946; and 67,069 trucks, 24,109 buses and 16,406 passenger cars by April, 1947.

The projected plan is based on the calculation that reconversion and war damage rehabilitation will require a minimum carrying capacity of 70,000,000 tons in the latter half of this fiscal year and 185,000,000 tons in the 1946-47 fiscal year.

The Ministry also intends to restore all bus lines in the country by April 1947. This plan demands 3,000 new buses in the latter half of the present fiscal year and 15,000 in the next fiscal year.

The Ministry is also planning to have 10,000 new passenger cars produced in the 1946-47 fiscal year.

SILK EXPORT PRICES SET

Official Quotations, Differentials Fixed by Ministry

With the expectation that Japan would soon be able to export silk, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which has been in conference with representatives of the silk industry decided to make public the prices for various export silk, Jiji reported on Thursday.

The official list of prices and differentials for the 13-15 denier and the 20-21 deniers of export silk which the Government will make public soon is understood to be as follows:

Prices and differentials for the 13-15 denier:

Classes	Prices	Differentials
A-2	¥4,590	¥425
A	4,460	295
B	4,340	180
C	4,240	80
D	4,160	0
E	4,080	80
F	4,000	160
G	3,890	270

Prices and Differentials for the 20-22 Denier:

Classes	Prices	Differentials
A-2	¥4,260	¥330
A	4,160	230
B	4,080	150
C	4,000	70
D	3,930	0
E	3,850	80
F	3,770	160
G	3,690	240

Sericulture Laboratory Set

In order to contribute greatly toward the development of sericulture industry, one of the most important industries left to postwar Japan, a civil sericulture laboratory will be set up for the first time in this country at Totsuka-cho, Yokohama, a local sericulturist, said Kyodo.

The sericulturist, named Masaichi Orita, bought a vast site of former munitions factory in his town covering an area of 7,000 tsubo (1,000 tsubo is equal to approximately 0.81 acres) to establish his projected laboratory.

He is said to be planning to create a all-round laboratory covering the study of the method of rearing silkworms as well as different kinds of silkworms, silk yarns and silk textiles with the cooperation of the Sericulture Laboratory of Kanagawa Prefecture. The new institution is expected to be completed by next spring.

American Art Curator's Pleas To U.S. Army Saved Kyoto And Nara From B-29 Bombings

Why were Kyoto and Nara not bombed? Even though there may have been no military facilities in these places, everyone wondered why these two cities came out unscathed from those fierce days of intense B-29 air bombings. Now three months after the end of war the question has been answered. Kyoto and Nara have been preserved as "jewels for humanity" to be handed down to the Japanese and to the rest of the world, according to the Asahi.

To see the plan of preserving these plaecs of art and culture, the Committee for the Protection and Preservation of Art Objets acnd Historic Sites in War Zones was established in Ameriac. Its main object was, as the name of the committee disclosed, to save priceless art objects and historic plaecs from the damage of guns and fire in the battle zones of Europe and the Orient.

When bombings began on Japanse towns, Langdon Warner, curator of the Orienta Section of the art museum attached to Harvard University made unflagging efforts to have Kyoto and Nara exempted as military targets.

Mr. Warner is a well known authority on Japanese art. Shortly after graduation from Harvard he came to Japan and studied Oriental art under Tenshin Okakura. He became a lover of Japan and especially of Kyoto and Nara.

With the coming of the Allied troops, Mr. Warner's efforts were disclosed for the first time through Major Harold G. Henderson, Chief of the Education Section of the Allied Headquarters and himself a well-known art authority. It was no easy task to ask that consideration in cultural aspects be taken in wartime strategy but the earnestness of appeals made by Mr. Warner finally succeeded, and Kyoto and Nara were saved from destruction.

When Yukio Yashiro, president of the International Art Research Institute and a friend of Mr. Warner's of 30 years' standing was approached, he had the following to say: "I admire the United States Government policy of valuing works of art and setting up a committee which worked with the army in preserving art objects. Of course, the committee was set up not for Japan or for America alone but was motivated by aims that transcended boundary or time.

"In carrying out a modern war, the committee most probably could not realize its aims 100 per cent but I should like to take my hat off to them for trying their best along the lines adopted by them. If Kyoto and Nara had been razed, it would have been practically meaningless to expound on Japanese culture.

"I have known Langdon Warner for 30 years. Whenever he came to Japan he was my guest at my home while in America I used to make his home my headquarters. He comes from a well known family and his wife, if I am not mistaken is a niece of the former President, Theodore Roosevelt. It was fortunate that Japan has a man of Langdon's reputation and career in America as her friend."

JAPAN'S FLATTENED AREAS

Tokyo and 119 Localities Listed as Devastated

More than half of Japan's total of 207 cities and towns, exclusive of Karafuto, have been devastated according to the list approved by the Cabinet and announced by the War Calamities Rehabiliation Board. The devastated areas include Tokyo and 119 other cities and towns throughout Japan.

The following are the towns and cities designated as devastated areas:

Hokkaido: Nemuro, Kushiro, Hakodate, Muroran, Hombetsu

Aomori Prefecture: Aomori, Hachinoe

Iwate Prefecture: Kamaishi, Miyako, Hanamaki, Morioka

Miyagi Prefecture: Sendai

Fukushima Prefecture: Koriyama, Taira

Tokyo: All wards and Hachioji

Kanagawa Prefecture: Yokohama, Kawasaki, Hiratsuka, Odawara

Chiba Prefecture: Chiba, Choshi

Saitama Prefecture: Kumagaya

Ibaraki Prefecture: Mito, Hidachi, Takahagi, Taga, Toyoura

Tochigi Prefecture: Utsunomiya, Kanuma

Gumma Prefecture: Maebashi, Takasaki, Isezaki

Niigata Prefecture: Nagaoka

Yamanashi Prefecture: Kofu

Aichi Prefecture: Nagoya, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Ichinomiya

Shizuoka Prefecture: Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Shimizu, Numazu

Gifu Prefecture: Gifu, Ogaki

Miye Prefecture: Tsu, Yokkaichi, Kuwana, Ujiyamada

Toyama Prefecture: Toyama

Osaka Prefecture: Osaka, Sakai, Toyonaka, Fuse

Hyogo Prefecture: Kobe, Nishinomiya, Himeji, Akashi, Ozaki, Naruo, Mikage, Ashiya, Motoyama, Uozaki, Sumiyoshi, Honjo, Shikama

Wakayama Prefecture: Wakayama, Kainan, Tanabe, Shingu, Katsuura

Hiroshima Prefecture: Kure, Fukuyama, Hiroshima

Okayama Prefecture: Okayama

Yamaguchi Prefecture: Shimonoseki, Ube, Tokuyama, Shimomatsu, Hikari, Iwakuni

Tottori Prefecture: Sakai

Kagawa Prefecture: Takamatsu

Tokushima Prefecture: Tokushima

Ehime Prefecture: Matsuyama, Uwajima, Imaharu

Kochi Prefecture: Kochi

Fukuoka Prefecture: Fukuoka, Moji, Yawata, Omuda, Kurume, Wakamatsu

Nagasaki Prefecture: Nagasaki, Saseho

Kumamoto Prefecture: Kumamoto,

Miyazaki Prefecture: Nobeoka, Miyakonojo, Takanabe, Yuzu, Toyoshima.

Kagoshima Prefecture: Kagoshima, Kawauchi, Ibusuki, Kino, Akune, Kajiki, Yamakawa, Imaizumi.

SETTING UP PRICE SECTION

Presenting Proposal for Approval At Cabinet Meet on Nov. 20

In view of the urgency of regulating commodity prices not only to stabilize the people's livelihood but to check the further growth of inflation, the Commodity Price Section will be set up in the Finance Ministry, reports the Manichi.

The issue will be first presented for approval at the regular Cabinet meeting on November 20 and the establishment of the new section will be realized on November 24 or 25, it is further reported.

In spite of the fact that commodity prices will play an important role in re-establishing Japan's economies on a new basis, nothing definite has been done since the Wartime Commodity Price Section in the Coodinated Planning Board was merged with the Cabinet's Investigation Bureau.

Meanwhile, the Wartime Emergency Measures Planning Office which was set up within the Finance Ministry following the termination of war to cope with the new situation is to be dissolved soon as all investigations on urgent issues have been completed.

It was also reported that the taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry which handled business matters on the fourth floor of the Japan Securities Exchange has been moved to the fifth floor of the Totaku Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Business matters are being handled at the new office as from Wednesday.

Teachers Holding Meeting

The Association of Professors and School Teachers has set up its office at the Mitsubishi Building at Marunouchi and will hold a preparatory meeting on November 21. Members of its preparatory committee include Hyoye Ouchi, former professor of political economy at Tokyo Imperial University, Mrs. Kotaka Otsuma, principal of Otsuma Girls' School, and Mrs. Motoko Hani, principal of Jiyu Gakuen.

New Orchestra Set For Its Debut Today

Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra To Hold Its 1st Concert in Hibiya Public Hall

A new orchestra will make its debut in Tokyo, today, at the Hibiya Public Hall, when the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra holds its first concert, beginning from 5 p.m., with a repeat performance scheduled at the same hall and hour tomorrow.

Subsidized by the Metropolitan office, the new orchestra was reportedly formed by the amalgamation of the former Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and members of the defunct Imperial Navy Band, with Koscak Yamada, wartime leader of Japanese musical life, acting as the sponsor.

In addition to Leonid Kreutzer, the famed pianist, two Japanese conductors—Hideo Saito and Jun Ueda—and two solo violinists—Misses Mary-Estelle Iwamoto and Toyoko Ueno—have been mobilized for the debut concert. The program includes Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3 ("Scotch"), Bach's Concerto in D minor for Two Violins; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3, and Nicolai's Overture to the opera, The Merry Wives of Windsor.

Soprano Recital

Miss Miho Nagato, soprano, will appear in a Vocal Recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 4:30 p.m. on Friday. Arias from Charpentier's opera, "Louise" and Weber's opera, "Der Freischuetz"; Solveg's Song, from Grieg's "Peer Gynt"; lieder, by Robert Frantz, and "Indian Melodies" by Lawrence are among the outstanding selections. She will also render Japanese songs by Yasuki Hirai, Koscak Yamada, Tatsunosuke Koedani, Noboru Ito, Kunihiko Hashimoto, Tei Yanada, and Toroku Takagi. Piano accompaniments will be played by Miss Chiyo Kawashima.

Light Music Program

The Tokyo Takarazuka Theatrical Corporation will present its Twelfth Toho Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 1:30 and 4:30 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. American Light Music will be played by an Accordion Trio led by Kazuo Shibusawa, who was trained in the United States where he concertized a great deal before the war.

Other attractions include an "Argentine Tango Album" number rendered by violinist Kiyoshi Sakurai and His Band; Jazz Piano selections by Miss Yoneko Hasegawa; and French Chansons, sung by Miss Kaoru Tachibana, former Takarazuka Girls Opera star; Miss Tamae Toyoshima; Miss Yukiko Chiyhaya; Miss Haruko Miyashita; Toshiro Omi, and the Matsumoto New Chamber Music Ensemble.

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between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm and 3 pm.

SEEKS WELFARE REPORTS

Weekly Data on Health Problems in Japan Requested by Allies

SCAP Public Health and Welfare Section has called on the 6th and 8th Armies' Chief of Military Government Section for weekly reports on health and welfare problems in Japan, said PRO on Tuesday.

These reports are designed to aid GHQ in formulating realistic policies based on local knowledge and experience. The first report is to be of a survey nature, listing specific problems in the occupation zones, and action taken by Japanese and United States authorities to meet them. Separate data are to be listed for each prefecture or large city, including evidence of any developing relief problem.

Also to be reported are: - Pre-repatriation care of Koreans and Chinese; condition of private welfare institutions and agencies; social and economic readjustment of demobilized Japanese troops; and evaluation of Japanese social welfare personnel.

Ordinance for VD Control

Doctor N. Tatebayashi, of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, is drafting an Imperial Ordinance requiring the reporting of all cases of venereal disease.

His action is in response to SCAP's memorandum of October 16 requiring the Japanese Government to rule venereal diseases by law as infectious diseases, listing each case by name, sex, age, and full address. Japanese law can be amended only after time-consuming action by the Diet, but an Imperial Ordinance will have the effect of law immediately.

TEIDAI SAVANTS RETURNING

7 Liberal Professors Will Join Economic Faculty of School

Seven liberal professors will make a comeback at the economic faculty of Tokyo Imperial University from next week, Jiji learned on Thursday. These professors of the economic department were kicked out of the university in 1939 because of their anti-militaristic leaning and teachings.

Professor Hyoe Ouchi, who in a recent radio address, urged Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa to cancel indemnities to war plants, will open a course on finances next Monday morning, followed by Professor Hiromi Arisawa, who will start lectures on statistology in the afternoon of the same day.

Professor Seitaro Yamada, authority on land system, will lecture on the agricultural policy from next Thursday, while Professor Takao Tsuchiya, will open a course on the economic history of Japan on November 26. Other three professors, Tadao Yanaibara, Yoshitaro Wakimura and Kenko Kimura, are preparing the text of their lectures.

Chief Urges Police To Change Attitude

Stresses They Are Public Servants in First Meeting of Police

Genshin Takano, new Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, addressing the chiefs of police stations in the Metropolitan area for the first time since the termination of the war, last week, stressed the need of police officers imbuing themselves thoroughly with the idea that they are public servants.

Earlier in the meeting, the police chiefs received instructions concerning th establishment of a police force for the people, handling of popular movements and election campaigns, conduct of affairs related to the economic police, criminal police, and administration of labor, and also the strengthening of the system for the prevention of fires.

Mr. Takano declared that all police officers are bound to perform their proper function, that of protecting the people by eliminating all obstacles to society. Noting the evils which accompanied the wide powers given the police during the war, he emphasized that all that must be ended.

The Police Chief exhorted his hearers to see that their subordinates are fully occupied with the prevention and control of acts inimical to peace and order. He wanted all police officers to use every care not to restrict the freedom of the people and not to do anything that might incur the ill-will of the mass of the people.

He added that this is not the time when police officers can be concerned only to make as many arrests as possible. They ought to respect personal rights when making arrests, he said. According to the Chief, police officers must be good citizens. Otherwise they cannot hope to become good public servants.

Lastly Mr. Takano urged upon his hearers the need of coming into direct contact with the people and eliminating all law-breaking elements in the nation.

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The Progressive Party

After weeks of uncertainty, it has now become certain that a third major party, to be known as the Progressive Party, will finally take its place beside the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party which have already been formally organized. The preparatory committee has formulated the platform of the new party and has issued a statement of its aims, and all that remains is to launch the party with a formal inaugural mass meeting which undoubtedly will be called within a few days.

But despite the fact that the machinery for the Progressive Party has thus set up, the feeling cannot be avoided that the true aims of the party still remain almost as indefinite as they were some weeks ago when the plans for the formation of the party were still in a completely nebulous stage. Even the name Progressive Party reveals nothing, for it was decided upon almost as an afterthought after it had been bruited about for weeks that the party would be known as the Constitutional Democratic Party or as the Democratic Party, and after much argument as to whether the name should include the term "Minshu-to" or whether it should be "Minpon-to," both of which mean "democratic" when translated into English but which bear quite different connotations from the point of view of Japanese semantics. The last minute decision to adopt the name Progressive Party seems to have been a not too subtle compromise to get around the fact that the party still does not know itself just what it stands for. Of course, like any political party it wants to progress, but it is not clear as to just in what direction it wants to progress.

The lack of clarity about the aims of the party is not lessened by the announcement of its platform. It abounds in such phrases as "defense of the national polity," "complete democratization," "establishment of parliamentary responsibility with the Diet as the center of politics," "respect for personal liberty," "self-government through mutual cooperation," "perfection of character," "contribute to the establishment of world peace and the welfare of humanity," "ensure the livelihood of all the people through a free and balanced economy," "promotion of production," "equitable distribution," and so forth and so on.

There are glittering generalities which anyone can utter with perfect safety and to which no one can take exception. But they are such noncommittal platitudes that they give no indication of how this party differs from any other party and upon such a platform the members of the party can set out in any of several possible directions. The only definite and specific point unmistakably set forth in the statement of the party is that it is bitterly antagonistic toward the Communists. It must be concluded that either the leaders of the party are hiding their true thoughts, or they do not know really what they themselves think, or perhaps it is a combination of both.

An analysis of the composition of the leaderships of the Progressive Party helps to shed some light on this confusing situation. Some are men who are known to be just as staunch and idealistic liberals as anyone in the Liberal or the Social Democratic Parties. Others are opportunistic turncoats who, without any real conviction, climbed on the militarist bandwagon during the war and who now are noisily proclaiming that they have really been peace-loving and democratic right along. Some were prominent in the prewar Minseito Party; others were prominent in the prewar Seiyukai Party; and others were active in the artificial government-sponsored Yokusan and Yokusei movements and in the Dai Nippon Seiji-kai movement during the war. So diverse is the composition of the Progressive Party that it was expected for a while that at least three different parties would be formed from among its present members, but for some reason they have managed to come together in a single party.

That reason is obviously politics. All of these strange bedfellows, regardless of their diverse characteristics, have one thing in common, and that is that they are preeminently professional politicians who want to get elected to office. They are men with elaborate political machines under their control and with complicatedly ramifying personal connections. They realize that to compete among themselves, with all this political power and interlocking influence at their command, would be mutually disastrous, but that by mutual logrolling and back scratching they can help each other into office. Hence they have banded together for mutual victory.

It is no wonder that their platform is vague. They dare not openly admit that their chief aim is to gain office. They cannot proclaim any distinctive principles, for they do not agree among themselves; and they cannot advocate any definite program because they have none.

Still, some of these men deserve to be elected, for they are capable men who will use their office primarily for the good of the people. But there are others who will undoubtedly use their office primarily for the good of themselves. It will be a problem to tell them apart, lumped as they are all together, good and bad. It is a pity and a danger, for in numbers, experience, ability, and influence they have the power to wield an all but dominating control over the political life of the nation, at least until a more all-embracing upsurge of the masses than has yet appeared rises up to engulf all old-type professional politicians.

It is to be hoped that the better elements of this party will be able to slough off the less desirable elements and to formulate a more tangible and detailed platform based on definite principles. The welfare of the nation as well as the long-range interests of the party itself demand nothing less. Only then will the Progressive Party be able to become a real progressive party worthy of its name.

Ex-Soldiers Urged To Rebuild Japan

Shimomura Appeals to Them To Fill Present Acute Labor Shortage

War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura in a statement issued last week urged demobilized servicemen to bestir themselves once more for the cause of the State—this time for the rehabilitation of Japan as servicemen of peace.

Expressing deep gratitude to the demobilized servicemen for their privation and hardships during eight long years of war since the outbreak of the China Affair, War Minister Shimomura regretted that the State, exhausted and impoverished because of the War is not in a position to repay the servicemen by stabilizing their livelihood.

War Minister Shimomura pointed out that the major crisis now confronting the nation in its efforts to rebuild Japan is the dire shortages in foodstuffs and coal vital for the stability of the people's livelihood and the restoration of national power. In order to tide over these shortages, Shimomura added, labor is vitally needed in these fields.

However, War Minister Shimomura continued, the present relation between the demand and supply of labor is featured by on unbalanced situation and the continuance of this state of affairs in labor will necessarily result in bringing about an unfathomable distress to the people.

Of course, it is desired that all demobilized servicemen secure jobs most suitable to them, the War Minister stressed, adding that the Government is also exerting every effort to meet the expectations of the demobilized servicemen.

"From the above standpoint, it is unbearable for me to request you to work in coal mines after long years of service in the fronts," the War Minister continued, "However, the labor situation is such, that I am compelled to appeal to you, demobilized servicemen, to bestir yourselves once more for the cause of the State and to devote yourselves toward increasing the production of coal to the best of your ability."

"By devoting yourselves to the increased output of coal necessary for the rehabilitation of Japan the War Minister concluded, you, demobilized servicemen, will be assured of enhanced, must and sympathies of the general public thereby brightening your future as well as of those of your comrades overseas who total more than 3,000,000."

REFORMING OF CONSTITUTION STUDIED FROM MANY ANGLES

Positions of Lord Keeper of Privy Seal And House of Peers Among Most Important Problems

By Our Political Editor

I

Political institutions must be in harmony with the actual necessities of society. If the fundamental principles of national structure are to continue unaltered, it may still become necessary to introduce modifications, so as to keep existing institutions up to date with the changing phases of society. In countries under written constitutions, strict restrictions are laid down regarding the formalities for the amendment of the fundamental instrument. Everywhere except in England, the amending process has been made exceptionally difficult, in order to effect circumspection before any amendment is carried.

Article 73 of the Japanese Constitution provides: "When it shall become necessary in the future to amend the provisions of the Constitution, a project to that effect shall be presented to the Diet by Imperial Order. In the above case, neither House can open the debate unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of the members are present, and no amendment can be passed unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present is obtained."

Thus the right to propose amendments to the Constitution is in the hands of the Emperor, and deliberations on the project laid before the Diet require a quorum of two-thirds of the membership of each House, and the passage of the project a two-third majority of the numbers present. The express provisions of the Constitution provides that when a project for any amendment of the fundamental instrument is submitted to the Diet, the latter can only accept or reject the project, with no power to modify the bill submitted for deliberation.

Japan's Altered Situation

Such is the case in ordinary times. However, Japan has laid down her arms on the basis of the Potsdam Declaration which states in Section 10 that the Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. The freedoms of speech, religions, and thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established. The American note dated August 11, 1945, sent to the Japanese Government on behalf the Allied Governments, declared, among other vital matters, that from the moment of surrender, the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms, and further that the ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

As far as the position in this country is concerned, the inquiries which are now proceeding on the problem of constitutional reform have been started by Imperial initiative. Not only a far-reaching amendment of the fundamental instrument, but also the revision of the House of Peers Ordinance, the Election Law, the Organization of the Privy Council Ordinance, the Imperial House Law, etc., is regarded as indispensable. In this article, views in the non-governmental circles on the revision of the Constitution are briefly set forth.

I. Modification of the Article on Inviolability of the Emperor. Article 3 of the Japanese Constitution declares that the Emperor is sacred and inviolable. This provision is in consonance with national sentiments, inasmuch as the Throne is the object of national reverence. There is perfect agreement on two points, namely the inviolability of the person of the Emperor as head of the State and his political immunity. This is not peculiar to the Japanese Constitution, for the Constitutions of European monarchies contain similar provisions. There should be no irreverence to the person of the Emperor, nor should He be made an object of derogatory remarks.

In Japanese practice, however, this provision has been given a very extensive interpretation by the powers that be, but such an interpretation is hardly reconcilable with the freedom of speech laid down in the Potsdam Declaration, a point rather emphasized in Allied circles. The discussion of the constitutional position of the Emperor as head of the State should be perfectly legitimate. In order to safeguard free speech, a proper modification of Articles 3 considered necessary.

Needs Elimination

II. Articles that need elimination. The Emperor holds the supreme command of the Army and the Navy (Article 11), and he determines the organization and the peace standing of both forces (Article 12). The supreme power of command is distinguished from the supreme power relating to the organization of the fighting services. The former is independent of the powers of the Ministers of State, while the latter, which forms part of State affairs, is exercised with the advice of the Ministers of State. In pre-war days this was the source of trouble, for the heads of the services as distinguished from the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy had direct access to the Emperor. Furthermore, according to Article 20, Japanese subjects are required to serve in the Army on the Navy. The provisions of the three Articles in question, however, have lost practical meaning, subsequent to the abolition of the General Staff, the Naval Board of Command, the War and Navy Departments, and the disbandment of the fighting services. The deletion of the three Articles from the text of the Constitution is simply a matter of form.

III. Articles, Elimination of Which Is Desirable. Article 8 of the Constitution reads: "The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law. Such Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future." The legality of the emergency ordinances is thus recognized by the Constitution, but should the Government make use of this power to avoid public deliberations in the Diet, the result would be extremaly pernicious.

The second clause of the Article above quoted gives control over this power to the Diet, but as a matter of fact, the provisions of Article 8 have been abused by the Government to maintain its authority and abridging the powers of the Diet. The repeal of this Article is, therefore, expected. In case, however, of a real emergency, the Cabinet may resort to an ordinance or ordinances at its own risk, laying the matter before the Diet as soon as possible and asking for exoneration from its responsibility.

It is further desirable to eliminate Article 31, which provides for the extraordinary powers of the Emperor to suspend the public liberties guaranteed in the Constitution, in times of war or in cases of similar emergencies, as well as Article 48, which states that the deliberations in either House of the Diet may, on the demand of the Government or of the House concerned, be held in secret sitting. In order to preclude secrecy in politics and diplomacy, the elimination of this clause is held necessary.

(To Be Concluded)

World Trends

Britain Sees Threat in Asia

Malary Browne, writing to The New York Times from London on October 21, reports:

There is a growing realization in London that the crisis in Java, where an independent Indonesian Republic has been proclaimed and has declared war on the Dutch, marks the turning point in the relations between Britain and the now politically awakened peoples of Asia.

More than that even, it means that the crucial stage has now been reached in the whole vast question of the relationship between the colonial powers of western Europe and the "colonial peoples" of the Far East.

For the Indonesian uprising is symptomatic of a potentially explosive situation that is by no means confined to the Netherlands Indies but that threatens Far Eastern empires of Britain and France as well.

The present developments in the Pacific prove that the war, even more perhaps than was anticipated, has given a powerful impulse to native nationalist movements. Where they already existed, as in India, they have been still further strengthened. Where they were weak before the war, as in Burma, or where they hardly existed before—at least so far as the western world generally was aware—they have suddenly surged up to the surface as burning political issues, as in Java and French Indo-China.

The areas involved in this tidal wave of post-war colonial unrest are enormous. Even if the huge sub continent of India be left out, and only the Netherlands Indies, French Indo-China, Malaya, Burma and Ceylon included, colonial territories totaling nearly 1,280,000 square miles are affected.

Political Ferment

This means that an area almost four times the combined size of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands is in fierce political ferment. If India's 1,500,000 square miles be added, as they no doubt should be, the magnitude of the problem becomes even more dramatically apparent.

Populations are more impressive still. Not counting India, the other territories listed above contain a total of some 145,000,000 persons. If India's 400,000,000-odd be added, then the population involved in the present strong nationalist stirrings out in the Far East are about six times the total populations of Britain France and the Netherlands, which between them had in 1931 less than 94,000,000.

Furthermore, the area and population, great as they are, are only a part of the picture and perhaps in one sense not the most important part. For these colonial lands are the main source of one of the most important world products: rubber.

High Stakes

The Netherlands Indies also are important producers of oil. Burma also has some oil. Burma and Malaya are, with French Indo-China, the richest rice-producing countries in the world. Malaya, too, has extensive rubber plantations. Add to these vital products tin, tobacco, silk and sugar, and it becomes evident that the stakes in the present struggle for "freedom" in the Far East are not merely ideological.

For Britain, they are strategic as well. Singapore is a key base on the empire lifeline of communications, and Java, Sumatra and Borneo lie directly athwart Britain's route to Australia.

For the Netherlands, much of the small country's economic prosperity and commercial wealth is plainly at stake, as well as her position as a world-wide imperial power. And already it is clear that the threat to the Netherlands hold over the Indies is grave.

To Arrest 2 Army Officers

Major General Masataka Kaburagi, former Chief of Staff of the Japanese 34th Army and presently Chief of Staff at the 55th Army in Shikoku, and Captain Naoto Koike, formerly attached to the staff office of the 34th Army in Hankow and now demobilized in Japan, will be surrendered at the Omori Prison for incarceration as war criminals, it was ordered by SCAP in a directive issued on November 16 to the Japanese Government, which will apprehend the two officers for delivery to the Commanding General of the United States XI Corps.

OUR PRISON SYSTEM

Medieval Methods Employed Until Comparatively Recent Years

III

Governors of prisons may cause convicts in each workshop to elect some from among them to keep the workshop in good order and look after other necessary matters. The elected ones must be popular, trustworthy and belong to the third class. Prisoners belonging to the third class must jointly, once a month, carry out the work of cleaning and sweeping the prison grounds and keeping them in order. Except in cases of special need, prisoners belonging to the fourth class do not undergo physical examination or have their cells searched, and, further, are permitted to talk with one another so long as it does not interfere with the maintenance of discipline. They are also permitted to elect two representatives that they may express their desires to the authorities. These representatives are nominated by the governor of the prison concerned from among several candidates elected by prisoners belonging to the fourth class. Prisoners of the fourth class may be permitted to take walks in a place designated for that purpose in the prison grounds in hours of recess, or hold meetings, take walks in a group, or hold athletic meetings on days free from labor. They give a pledge to the governor, holding themselves responsible for the physical examination of those of their own class, for the search of their cells and keeping them in order, and the maintenance of order among themselves. Should any one of them violate the pledge, the privileged treatment will be suspended for some or all of them. Any one of those belonging to the first class who earns more than ¥5.00 of labor may be permitted to use less than one-fifth of the monthly total in buying postage stamps and in other ways that are deemed necessary; and one of those belonging to the second class, less than one-fourth in the monthly total; any one of those belonging to the third class, less than one-third of the monthly total; and any one of those belonging to the fourth class, less than one-half of the monthly total. While those of the first class are not permitted to change the kinds of labor they engage in, those of the second class and up are permitted to do so. Those who have superior skill or high efficiency and belong to the third class are charged with the task of directing industrial work and those who are similarly qualified in the fourth class are given the task of directing and supervising it. Those of the third class who have particularly superior skill and high efficiency are permitted to work for their own profit outside of working hours, but such free time is limited to two hours per day.

Moral Education

Prisoners belonging to the first and fourth classes are chiefly given individual moral and religious instruction, while those belonging to the second and third classes receive the same instruction en masse. Listening to music broadcast on the radio and listening to the playing of gramophone records is permitted to those belonging to the second and higher classes. The time for the enjoyment of this privilege is fixed at twice a month for those belonging to the second class, which may be increased to three times and four times for those belonging to the third and fourth class respectively. The governor may permit members of the third and fourh classes to hold moral cultural meetings, the number of times being limited to once for those belonging to the third class and twice for those belonging to the fourth. Prisoners of the fourth class are permitted to read books or see pictures in the prison library on days free from labor, and may also borrow suitable newspapers and magazines from it. Those of the third and fourth classes may be permitted to play athletic games, the number of times for such amusements being limited to once a month for those of the third and twice for those of the fourth class. While those belonging to the first class are permitted to interview or send letters only to their relatives and those who are concerned with their protection, those belonging to the second and higher classes are permitted to interview or send letters to those who do not interfere with their moral instruction, besides their relatives. The number of interviews and the number of letters that may be written increase in proportion to advances in class.

Provisions, drinks and other articles for the maintenance of the health of prisoners are uniform and do not differ according to classes. Those belonging to the fourth class are given white garments, are permitted to decorate their cells with flowers or pictures, and are lent table-ware and other sundry articles for common use.

In case any prisoner violates the prison regulations, the treatment on the progressive system may be suspended for up to a period of 3 months, but in case it is recognized that there are certain circumstances which have to be taken into consideration before the suspension or in case the prisoner shows signs of sincere penitence the enforcement of the sentence of suspension may be postponed for a fixed period of time. If he further violates the prison regulations during that period, the sentence of suspension will be enforced, but if he passes the said period without any furher violation it will not be carried ou. Further, in case a prisoner shows marked signs of penitence after the sentence has been delivered, this will be taken into consideration and the sentence repealed in full or in part.

(To Be Concluded)

ARMY PLOT AND COUNTERPLOTS WHICH LED TO WAR UNRAVELLED

Light Thrown On Activities of Gen. Tojo's Clique By Gen. Mazaki, Noted Military Leader

By GEN. JINZABURO MAZAKI
In an Interview With the Asahi

Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki was one of the outstanding leaders of the Japanese army. For many years he was regarded the man behind the army revolt on February 26, 1936, in which many of the nation's leading statesmen were assassinated. The following interview, which was at his home in Saga, Kyushu, is the first public explanation made by Gen. Mazaki of what happened in the army and who were pulling the strings.

The so-called March 1931 incident was an attempt by Generals Koiso, Tatekawa, Ninomiya, Sugiyama, and Nagata, leaders of the Army, to carry out in league with Shumei Okawa and others, a coup d'etat to put General Ugaki, then War Minister, into office as Prime Minister. (The author of the plot was Nagata.) Before the plan was carried out Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa prevailed upon Okawa to abandon the scheme. For myself I saw Nagata, then director of the Military Affairs Bureau, and told him that "I am absolutely opposed to the use of troops in carrying out the coup even if General Ugaki may approve it."

In this way nothing came out of the coup d'etat plan. Those implicated in the plot were leaders of the Army. It devolved upon me to see that they were duly punished. And the question of punishing them is still pending. In this incident was the genesis of the disorder of the Army.

In the same year when the March incident occurred there broke out the so-called October incident. It was an attempt by a group of men lower in rank from general officers and imbued with the idea which actuated those who planned the abortive coup d'etre to carry out a coup d'etat under the leadership of Kingoro Hashimoto. Those in the plot even decided on the personnel of the new Government which they were to set up through the coup d'etat. This plan, too, failed to materialize. Araki saw the leaders of the plot as they were discussing details of the plan at the Kinsui restaurant in Kyobashi, Tokyo, and succeeded in making them abandon the idea of carrying out the plot.

The Liutiaokow incident, which proceded the Manchurian incident, is already general knowledge.

The Liutiaokow incident was a Japanese plot. I was disgusted with the way in which the incident was engineered. Indeed, I ought to have condemned it publicly.

At the time of the outbreak of the incident, I was in Formosa. Returning to Tokyo to assume the post of Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, I restrained those advocating an extension of the war and succeeded in preventing the war from spreading beyond the Great Wall. When mopping up operations were over, the troops were withdrawn.

The February 26 incident was also a plot by advocates of Fascism to eliminate elements unacceptable to the Army and themselves by taking advantage of younger army officers bent on social reform. I, too, was much harassed by these elements. They objected to me because I happened to be popular with these younger officers and they did everything to ruin me. I was perfectly innocent of the charges these elements brought against me. I presented a five-point memorandum to the army judicial officers investigating the February 26 incident and succeeded in getting them to decide that I had nothing to do with the incident.

The five points in the document were:

1. How was it that Prince Saionji and other senior statesmen had an advance knowledge of the plot?
2. There ought to have been wire-pullers as the method of the men were the same as thos employed by those implicated in the October incident.
3. Believing that there were wire-pullers, younger officers are allowing themselves to be influenced by some one into thinking that Lieutenant Colonel Aizawa could be saved. Proof of this is furnished by the fact that the greater part of younger officers are sympathetic toward Aizawa.
4. As soon as the incident broke out reports were spread saying as though we were in the background of the plot. This shows that some-one prepared beforehand for it.
5. I was made to confront Asaichi Isobe, one of the leaders of the plot, in the prison. During the meeting Isobe said: Your excellency, we have at last fallen into the trap laid by them. I attempt to get further enlightenment when the judicial officers ordered Isobe out of the room.

I will speak about the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. That Japan was bound to lose the war I knew from the very first.

During the China Affair I repeatedly warned that Japan would be the loser of the war. The China Affair was a gamble started by the army in order to divert the attention of the people from the country where it was increasingly complained about by the people after the ill-success of its plot to gain political power by the February 26 incident, and the War of Greater East Asia was so to speak an improvement of the final coating given the affair.

It stood to reason that victory was not to be won in a war started out of such impure motives. From the first the Navy was opposed to the war. Even before hostilities started Fleet Admiral Yamamoto told friends: "We may manage to carry on for the first year of the war. But we cannot guarantee after that." It will be seen that the accord between the army and the navy was at an end

Considering its equipment and the ground it had on its side, it was clear to all that Japan stood little chance.

Then the question arises of why Japan decided to pit itself against America and Britain, in full knowledge of the fact that it was bound to suffer defeat.

The answer is that Tojo allowed himself to be influenced by the atmosphere among a variety of elements. Some of these elements, despairing of extricating themselves out of the difficulty of justifying the China Affair were simple-minded enough to conclude that it would be better to strike than to sink by degrees. Others were persuaded that Germany would come off victoriously. Others honestly believed that with divine assistance Japan would win. Still others thought that America with its individualism was in no position to stand a prolonged war.

Tojo was commander of the First Regiment while I was commander of the First Division. While I was Chief of the Army General Staff Yamashita was installed as director of the Military Affairs Bureau. Tojo, who hated Yamashita, unjustly suspected that I was behind the appointment of Yamashita and began to keep aloof from me.